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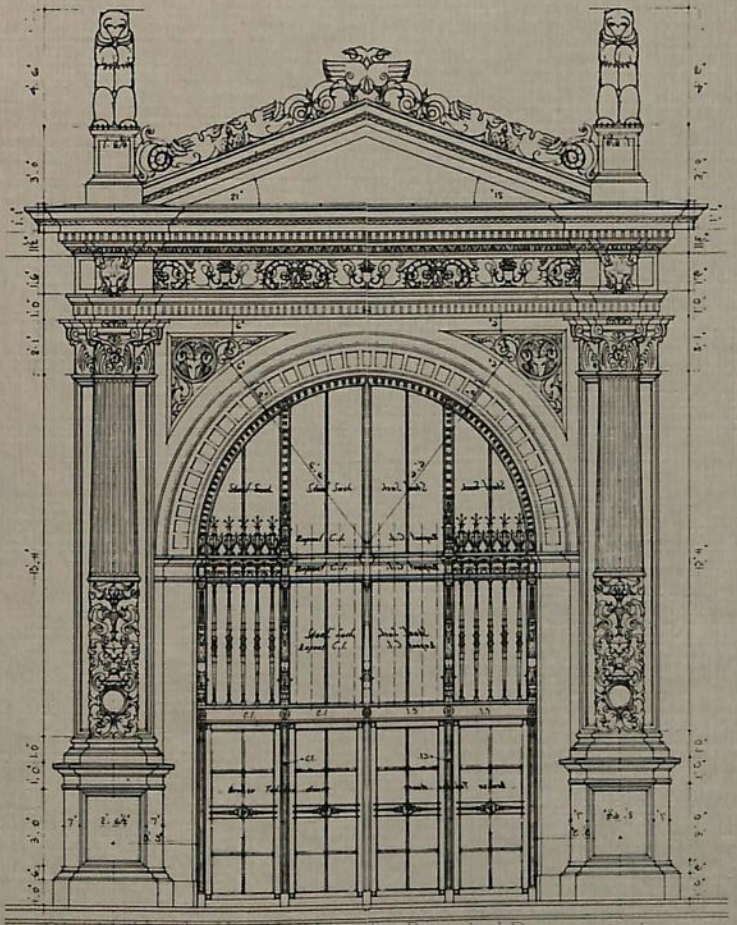
Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

RAYNOND MAURICE GILMORE

1 January, 1907 -- 31 December, 1983

THE SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM



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SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Raymond Maurice Gilmore

1 January 1907 - 31 December 1983

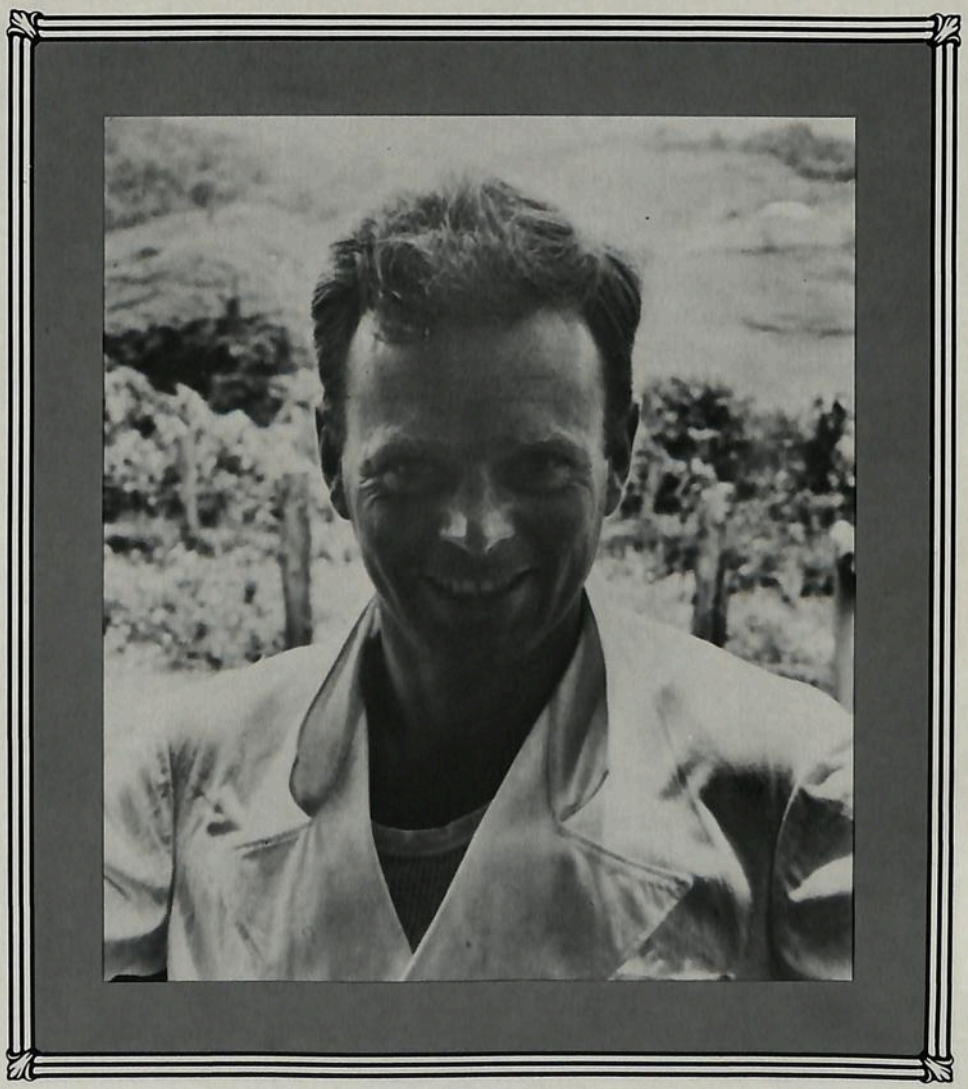
Perhaps we can all recall at sometime in our lives, having the honor of rubbing shoulders with a person of outstanding character and stature. Those of us at the San Diego Natural History Museum can count as such an honor the privilege of having had Dr. Raymond M. Gilmore with us from 1957 to December 1983, first as Research Associate and later as Chairman of the Office of Marine Mammal Information. With every member of the staff—custodian or curator, volunteer or preparator—Ray shared his erudition and vast field experiences with the natural history of North and South America.

Nothing was ordinary or mundane about Ray and this included his origins. His father, a Cornell graduate agronomist, was sent to China in 1894 to start an agricultural school in Wuch'ang, about 400 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai. The school was successful, but the Boxer Rebellion forced him out in 1900. After a brief bout as Education Commissioner of Negros Island in the Philippines, and a teaching stint at Pennsylvania State, Mr. Gilmore brought his family back to Ithaca, New York, where he taught agronomy. On a cold, icy night of January first, Mr. Gilmore delivered the second of three boys, Raymond Maurice. "I don't remember much about that event," Ray recalled later, "but the roads were snowy and icy and we lived on top of this great hill. The doctor with his horse and buggy couldn't possibly get there, so my father assisted with the delivery."

Before the young Gilmore could even get his feet on the ground, his father was called to Hawaii to select a site and become the first president of the University of Hawaii, a post he filled for four years. Here Raymond got an early taste of tropical ecology.

His most vivid memory of the Islands, however, was not of the flora and fauna, but of running down to Waikiki Beach with his brothers and having a wave wallop him in the face with his little homemade surfboard. "Man, it nearly wiped me out. I can remember the pain to this day. I thought my head was going to come off."

In 1908 the family returned to the States, where the father took a post at the University of California, Berkeley, as head of the Agronomy Division. Ray received all his schooling at Berkeley until he headed east in 1933.



Ray's penchant for being an engaging but never manipulative narrator must have developed early. That enticing gaze shows clearly in 1927 (Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Ray was as engaging and captivating a speaker as Coleridge's Ancient Mariner. His penchant for details and his extraordinary memory, together with his seemingly endless breadth of interests, enlivened every tale Ray would tell. That mischievous twinkle in his blue eyes kept you wondering what was coming next. We were once commenting on how dry a famous anthropologist was and Ray quipped, "Why, he can make anthropology *boring* . . . and you have to work *hard* to do that!" Ray, on the other hand, couldn't issue a sentence without packing it chockfull of his humor and zest for life. And you always left a conversation knowing your horizons had been expanded just a bit more.

Ray's interests in natural history stemmed from his early contacts with the outdoors. "My father always moved us to the edge of town. We walked out the back door into the woods, you might say, and were always fishing everywhere we could—legally and illegally—and hunting where we could—legally and illegally. We were raised with fishing poles and guns. My father would take us boys, my two brothers and some of our friends, camp-

ing for two and three weeks at a time. He had this 1911 Cadillac, a self-starter, with the emergency brake on the outside, and right-hand steering. We'd load everything in it and head for some dirt road, which wasn't hard to find those days, or maybe for the Sierras."

After high school graduation, Ray took a year off from academic matters to work as a farm laborer in California and as a cow puncher on the Rucker Ranch in the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona—arriving there in December. "That was a cold winter. When you were out riding, you had to sit on your hands to keep them from freezing. That wasn't long after the outlaw days and some of the other ranchers around the mountains weren't any too friendly about strangers. If you just rode up to a certain ranchhouse without being announced, you had a good chance of getting blown right off your horse."

Ranching and farming weren't the limits of Ray's less academic pursuits. "My father had this big garage and shop in Berkeley for us boys. We made all our own duck decoys for hunting. I stripped down a Model T Ford to the last nut and bolt, almost, and put it back together again with new parts. And it *ran*!"

In August 1925, Ray began his undergraduate work in zoology and anthropology at Berkeley. But summers he kept for practical experiences in both those areas. He and archaeologist friends spent one summer excavating shell mounds on Santa Cruz Island off Santa Barbara. They stripped 13 tons of matrix in 13 weeks. Other summers were spent collecting bird and mammal study skins throughout the west for the California Academy of Sciences and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

At the end of one spring semester at Berkeley, Ray had the honor of driving ornithologist Harry S. Swarth and other Bay Area notables to southeastern Arizona for a season. A fine sedan was outfitted for the collecting trip. Through Yuma County the dirt road ran for miles and miles parallel to the railroad, periodically crossing back and forth over the tracks as terrain dictated. A train was heading in the same direction, apparently making Swarth a bit nervous. He cautioned the young driver, "I don't care who *wins* this race, Gilmore, but I just hope it isn't a tie!"

Ray's dual major brought him into close contact with some of the leading West Coast anthropologists of the day, such as Alfred Louis Kroeber and his wife, Theodora, E. W. Gifford ("he was a bird man, too") and Robert Lowie. Earlier in his youth Ray recalled going up to the San Francisco Museum of Anthropology and seeing Ishi, the last "wild" Yahi Yana Indian from northern California, pressure-flaking arrowheads for the youngsters who gathered around him.

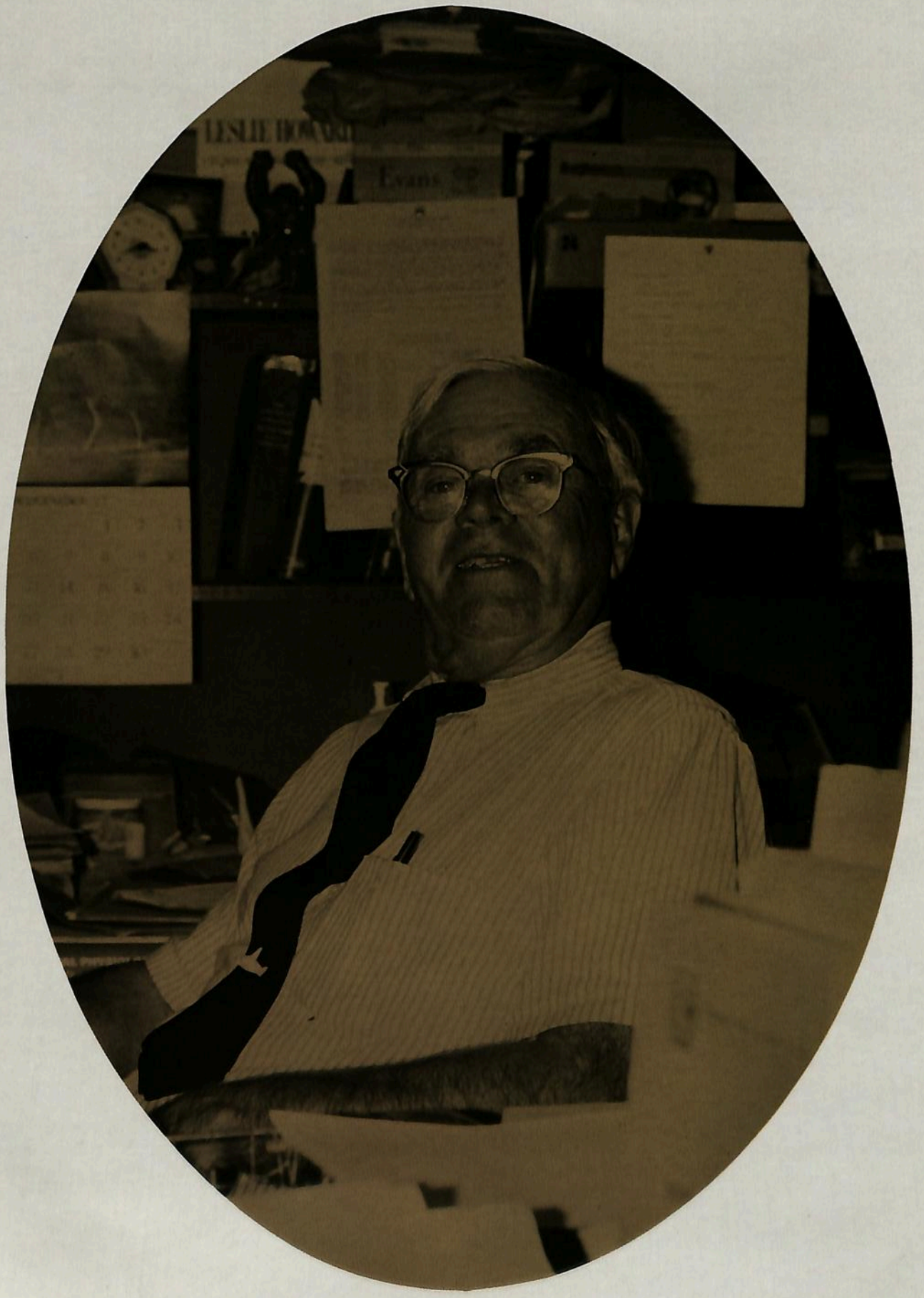
A seventeen-year-old Ray gets practical experience on a ranch in Rucker Canyon, Chiracahua Mountains, Arizona (late winter of 1924).

Between 1930 and 1933 Ray worked on his Master's Degree at Berkeley. In the summer of 1931 a United States Coast Guard cutter dropped Ray off on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, in the Bering Sea, scarcely 40 miles from the Chukotskiy Peninsula, Russia. Here he collected mammals until the boat returned at the end of the season to pick him up. Ray wrote his Master's thesis on the taxonomy and biogeography of the mammals of St. Lawrence Island. He minored in anthropology and vertebrate paleontology, and maintained a lifelong interest in both. His study of glaciation and intercontinental movements of mammals sparked a lifelong interest in the peopling of the New World. It took little stimulus to get Ray to share his ideas on paleoclimates, Paleo-Indians, hunting strategies and extinctions, and the controversial datings of various Early Man finds. The pros and cons of the different theories were always critically thought out, without Ray taking an immutable position.

The Depression was still in effect when the new Master's graduate was hired at Yosemite, California, under the Public Works Administration. The first three or four months Ray worked with an artist on the Yosemite Museum exhibits. Then he became a Ranger Naturalist. "At first I lived in a tent in winter. Had a little old iron stove in there. When I got promoted, I went to the Rangers' Club. Eleanor Roosevelt came that summer. Golly, she was a great person. She was terrific. She had presence, she had poise, and she had personality. Ah, unbelievable, that woman. She came to the Park with Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. She brought along her daughter, Anna, and Anna's two kids, and some more entourage. We put them up at the Alani Hotel . . . and invited her to the Rangers' Club, of course. She was touring the park with the Chief Ranger, Townley. The Rangers' Club served meals to all of us. We had two shifts. Well, that day we waited. And we waited. And we waited. And nobody came. And finally we didn't know what to do. And I was sitting next to the big fireplace with my feet up on a chair, reading a newspaper, and everyone was gathered around. All of a sudden the door opened, looking into that big living room, and there stood Mrs. Roosevelt—in a lamé dress! And I was the closest to her. And I got my feet on the floor, put the newspaper down, walked over to her and said, 'How do you do, Mrs. Roosevelt. We're awful glad to see you. I hope you're as hungry as we are.' And she just opened up her mouth and started to laugh. And she thought that was the funniest thing.

"And I thought I had made a terrible booboo, you know, and everybody thought I was just being fresh as hell, you know. And she thought it was the funniest thing she ever heard. And she laughed, and laughed, and laughed. And right over her shoulder, I could see old sourpuss Ickes, who didn't appreciate anything that was going on." (Here Ray laughed till he was hoarse.) "And Townley was there, hanging up her coat, or something. They had been up to Glacier Park. She sat down with the oldtime rangers at the big table, you know. I didn't sit at that table. I could hear her laughing. And she had everyone roaring with laughter. I tell you, she was just a charming woman. She could just get along with anybody."

The following summer Ray drove across country to begin doctoral studies at Harvard as a Gibbs Fellow. "I wrote my Ph.D. thesis. In fact, I did nearly all my coursework besides, in that one year." The next summer he went up to the American Museum of Natural History and, "the Curator of Mammals, Dr. H. E. Anthony



[son of A. W. Anthony, a former director of our Museum] sent me down to the offices of E. Roland Harriman, Averill Harriman's younger brother. And he looked me over, talked to me and said, 'Yeah, I'll give the boy a job—and a little salary.' " So, shortly, Ray was off with the Harrimans to the Railroad Ranch in Idaho, mostly to collect small mammals for the American Museum.

About the time he was to return to Harvard at the end of the summer, a letter arrived inviting him to join an epidemiology project in Brazil to study jungle yellow fever for the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. With a thesis nearly ready to be defended and an offer of two and a half years' research in the tropics, the young man couldn't make a decision. Mrs. Harriman said, "Don't answer the letter yet. We're heading up to Wyoming for a three-week hunting trip. Come along with us while you think about it." So he did. And when he got back, he knew he was heading for Rio de Janeiro.

So, from 1935 to 1938, Ray joined a scientific staff of 65 in the Amazon Basin. "They were mostly medical doctors, with two or three entomologists, and a zoologist—that was me. I had to catch live mammals, birds and reptiles and take blood samples. I caught lots of monkeys. I'd tattoo or earnotch them, bleed them, then release them for recapture. I had to pioneer all the techniques. I had to build tree platforms way up in the treetops, 150 feet above the jungle floor. It was quite a job getting up there. I would cut a tree and drop it and cut another, and tangle their tops. Then I would put steps in the slanting trees and actually work my way up to the top. It wasn't easy. Had to have lines to haul these big live traps for monkeys up to the top. But once up there, I could catch canopy mosquitoes as well as monkeys and watch the birds at their level.

Ray spent from March through July 1926 on the lower Colorado River, Baja California, collecting with Chester C. Lamb for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Here he is at the eastern edge of the Sierra Juarez.

The California Academy of Sciences collecting expedition to Arizona pauses after crossing the Colorado River on a ferry. Ray, posing with David Gorsuch, drove the finest field vehicle of the day. Ornithologists Harry S. Swarth and Joseph Mailliard completed the team (summer of 1927).

"I spent eight months working on one post—there wasn't any time off, we were busy—and six months in another. And six in the next, with some time in Rio to write up reports, then eight months in another post and four or five at the last. And then back to Rio for several months to prepare the final reports."

The research in yellow fever epidemiology was to protect workers in the rubber fields that were being developed in the tropical lowlands. At the conclusion of the study, Ray was delegated to go up to the big rubber plantation and instruct the administration in the potential danger of an epidemic, with that monkey reservoir for the virus all around the workers. The big Scotsman running the plantation treated him with deference, but wanted no part in the vaccination program or any other activity that would slow down the scattered work force. Federal law had to be invoked and the young zoologist managed to use his persuasive abilities as well as his demonstrations from monkey blood antibodies to finally get the immunization program under way.

Ray had scarcely returned to the United States when he was sent again to South America, with an American doctor, this time to Villavicencio, Colombia, to establish an epidemiology research station. Their "animal house" was finished on the east base of the Andes in six months and was ready for full production. On his return from Colombia, the Foundation sent him to Montgomery, Alabama, to study rabies transmission. Here he worked with dogs and had "lifers" at the state prison as his lab assistants helping to handle the animals.

Ray found time for visits to the American Museum in New York, working over his South American collections and writing reports. Here he took a fancy to beautiful, petite Elizabeth Cotter of the circulation department of Natural History Magazine. They were married in October 1940. That summer the couple came west to visit Ray's father, now teaching at the University of California at Davis. (A hall on the Davis campus was named in his honor.) His father was anxious for his son

Although the summer 1927 collecting trip to the Santa Rita Mountains in Arizona was primarily ornithological, Ray maintained an interest in all life around him. Here he examines a gila monster.

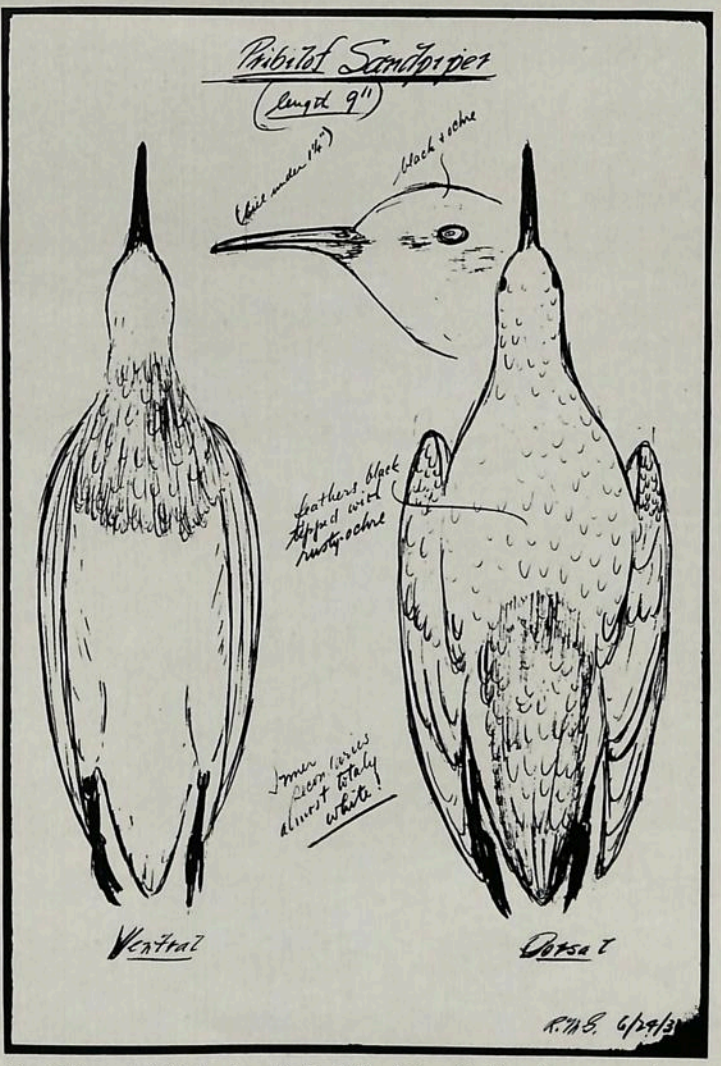
to resume graduate work. Ray transferred to the Ph.D. program at Cornell the following September.

"I took my thesis—well, I used only half of it—in 1941 and gave it to Cornell, and graduated in 12 months." Always a person of diverse interests, he majored in zoology and minored in human anatomy and paleoclimatology.

His next research commission was to be at Entebbe, East Africa, a three-year assignment. Raymond and the new Mrs. Gilmore had boat tickets to depart on 12 December 1941. They never made it. When war broke out a week before this, Ray was drafted. But Harvey Basler, head of a consortium of oil companies exploring the eastern Andes, phoned him from Iquitos, Peru. Ray was needed again in South America to set up epidemiological research facilities. Arrangements were made with the draft board, and Ray found himself at once on a plane from Miami to La Paz, Bolivia. For the next two and a half years, Ray was busy as a medical entomologist for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

"I was engaged in control of malaria in a rubber collecting area at Guayaramerin, northeast Bolivia, building two hospitals—one at Guayaramerin, on the Brazilian border, the other at Riberalta about 50 miles west of there on the Rio Beni. We baked our own bricks and sawed our own lumber at a sawmill that I took over. I commissioned 'sanitary launches' to cruise the Rio Beni and other streams, attending to the medical needs of the rubber gatherers who were scattered here and there tapping the scattered wild rubber trees. I was involved in the vaccination and epidemiological study of typhus in the altiplano [Andean highland plains] and epidemiological study of sylvatic plague.

"In Brazil, I was stationed for a short time at Belem, near the mouth of the Amazon. I worked at the big malaria laboratory there and in the field at Isle de Marajó, a huge deltaic island that practically filled the huge mouth of the Amazon. One of our big airfields, Val de Caes, was nearby. It was busy shuttling planes to the war zone in North Africa and the Mediterranean via Natal in Brazil, Ascension Island in the mid-Atlantic, and Lagos, Nigeria.



Ray Gilmore's field sketches of a Rock Sandpiper, Erolia ptilocnemis, *drawn on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, in 1931.*

An Eskimo woman fleshes an oogruk *skin to make Ray a gun case. He spent the summer of 1931 on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, collecting mammals for his Master's thesis. It was an ethnographic as well as zoological adventure and Ray developed here a lifelong interest in the peopling of the Americas.*

"In Peru I worked for six months on bubonic plague, the city form carried by rats and fleas. Control was by eradication of rats by cyanide gas and brush burners turned on the burrows. I also studied cavies or wild guinea pigs as reservoir hosts."

Later in the war, Mrs. Gilmore flew to Bolivia to join her husband in the field—completely unknown to Ray, of course. He was busy building the hospital at Riberalta and refused to return to homebase when his superiors recalled him on some pretense. Scheduling was tight but after the third order the unsuspecting Dr. Gilmore was flown back to Cochabamba. There were problems with the plane and the cockpit wouldn't open. So for almost 30 minutes Betsy Gilmore stood on the runway and Ray sat in the plane, just looking at each other while mechanics worked to free him.

"Ray was so busy then, moving about in so many different countries," Mrs. Gilmore recalls, "that we really didn't see much of each other." Their first child, a daughter, was born in Lima, Peru, the location of the nearest American hospital.

Ray had a flair for languages. He read German, French and Italian. As a result of his South American years, he spoke Spanish and Portuguese. A Brazilian researcher on one of the teams claimed that Ray "spoke better Portuguese than we do."

In late 1944, the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, hired Dr. Gilmore as Associate Curator of Mammals. In addition to curatorial work on the collection and identification of mammals associated with public health studies, Ray launched into the identification of mammal bones from archaeological sites—some 20,000 bones in five collections that had accumulated at the museum over the years. These resulted in four archaeozoological publications, one of these in the *Journal of Mammalogy* on the importance and value of mammal bones in the interpretation of prehistoric cultures. This was in the days when archaeologists routinely had little concern for any bone that was not "worked" into an artifact, seldom retaining the floral and faunal materials from a site.

When Dr. Julian Steward was editing the Smithsonian Institution's comprehensive, multi-volume *Handbook of South American Indians*, it was only natural that Ray Gilmore, with his extensive field experience with the fauna and his background in zooarchaeology, be invited to write the chapter of Vol. 6, "The Fauna and Ethnozoology of South America." His section is frequently consulted today as the starting point for modern ethnozoological studies, proof of Ray's comprehensive treatment.

While the overt purpose of his many years in the tropics was to gather epidemiological information, Ray certainly didn't limit himself to that. He was first and foremost a zoologist and he recorded detailed and voluminous notes on the many animals he handled. His field notes, in a bold, graceful and generous script, are often embellished with quite skillful drawings of heads, wing formulae, wing tracings, flipper outlines and other types of data lost or not readily apparent from conventionally prepared museum specimens. Ray carried a little box of colored pencils to record soft-part colors. Among my favorites are his carefully annotated color portraits of various cathartid vultures.

Ray is known to the greatest number of people for his interest in marine mammals, an aspect of his career developed during his years with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1946-1958. For three and a half decades, Ray distinguished himself as *the* whale expert—a pursuit that brought him back to California.

Ray sports a beard at the end of the 1928 summer field season, excavating a prehistoric village on Santa Cruz Island, California.

The entire Gilmore family, now including two sons and a daughter, established itself at La Jolla, where Ray spent the last six years of his Fish and Wildlife Service career at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

At Scripps Ray worked with Dr. Carl L. Hubbs on a seven-year gray whale breeding survey involving, as Ray put it, "ships, skiffs, dug-outs, aircraft and helicopters, as well as the examination of historic records and interviews with local fishermen." It was some thrill in 1954 for Ray and Gifford Ewing to discover two mainland calving sites in the Gulf of California: one at Yavaros, Sonora, and the other at Bahía Reforma, Sinaloa. The initial find, announced that year in *Pacific Discovery*, was followed in 1967 with a more detailed report in our *Transactions*.

On a collecting trip to west-central Idaho, not all Ray's time was spent trapping, hunting and preparing study skins. Here at base camp he does the laundry with an ax handle (summer of 1930).

Ray's interests in both human cultures and zoology were brought into fine focus in his studies of the California gray whale. Of cultural values affecting this animal he wrote in 1961:

"As the gray whale continues to increase, more and more people see it from shore or from boats, and it works itself more and more completely into the recreational and aesthetic values of the great urban community that is Southern California—in a manner that no other whale has done elsewhere in the world. The animal has become more valuable alive than dead on the flensing deck of a whaling station, ready to be converted into fresh meat for animal food, into protein meal, and oil. Nevertheless, the forces of conservation will meet the forces of exploitation head-on. Let us hope that understanding prevails, and that the use of the renewable resource guarantees a large number for the pleasure of old and young and for continual renewal of the resource. With this double use, the gray whale need never perish from the earth, nor hang by a thread of closely guarded individuals."

In 1969, under auspices of the National Science Foundation, Ray took a team of scientists to the Antarctic on whale research. While surveying the coast of Argentina, they discovered the breeding grounds of the right whale.

The following year, again under National Science Foundation funding, Ray led another expedition to survey the coast of Chile. Dr. Joe Jehl, then our Curator of Birds, was aboard. Joe discovered a new barnacle, later named *Jehlius gilmorei* by Arnold Ross, formerly this Museum's paleontologist.

Ray was elected to the status of Fellow of the San Diego Society of Natural History in 1953, and was at one time vice president, then president, of this assemblage of local scientists. In 1955 Ray became Research Associate in Marine Mammals at the Museum. When he "retired" in 1972, it was to devote more time to his work here at the Museum. In early 1977, Museum Director John Davis proposed, and the board approved, the formation of the Office of Marine Mammal Information. Ray was active in this capacity, entirely as an unpaid staff member, for the remainder of his life, working at least three days a week.

Ray was not one to stand on protocol, and my first awareness of him was when he emerged from a crowd of rather passive faces while I was giving a seminar as a candidate for the Museum's ornithology position. Right in the midst of my talk, this gray-haired scientist raised his hand and asked, "Are you a taxonomist or an ethnobiologist?" Obviously he knew what he was talking about and the question gave me an opportunity to air my philosophy on the importance for taxonomists to look beyond their trays of specimens to the natural and cultural systems that are essential to the continuance and diversity of wild species. Some hours later Ray met me in the hallway and said, "I understand exactly what you mean," and he handed me reprints of two papers he had written on archaeological mammal bones.

I was not the only one to be singled out for interruption. During one later seminar, Ray broke in to ask the candidate, "Are you one of those theoretical ecologists—you know, one of those guys whose theories are out of date before you can get them published?" He could be counted on to liven up any discussion with his pointed remarks.

In 1936 Ray left Harvard to join an epidemiological team of 65 scientists in the Amazon Basin. While most of his time was spent trapping animal vectors on rainforest floors and in the canopy, Ray still kept detailed notes on the fauna and even collected orchids.

The spring of 1982, the Museum of Man and the Natural History Museum co-sponsored the Fifth Annual International Ethnobiology Conference. When we initially discussed the feasibility of holding the conference in San Diego, Ray was the first from our Museum to volunteer his services. The local committee decided that it would be an opportune time to honor his years, both in the academic and practical spheres, devoted to the interface of human cultures and the biological world. The dedication was arranged at special planning sessions unattended by Ray.

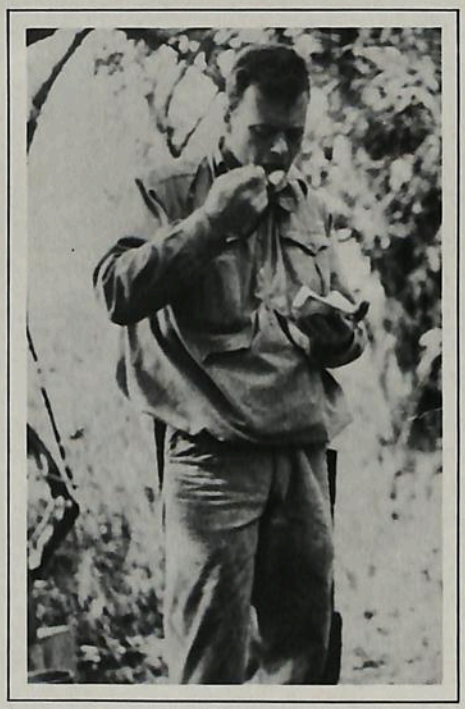
Ray, always a man active with people and with keeping up with new ideas, didn't spend much time writing about himself. We had to use several people on various pretexts to get Ray to flesh out a very skeletal autobiography.

But the morning the conference opened, Ray was nowhere to be found. A frantic phone call to La Jolla revealed that Ray was busy changing the oil in his van! He arrived a bit later, the dedication was made, and a quite astonished Dr. Gilmore acknowledged the honor saying he was "flabbergasted and bamboozled" that the local committee (of which he was a member) had done this entirely without his suspicion.

Bamboozled, indeed!

Surely conservation and the changing of cultural values which successful conservation requires, depends on public education and no one could claim more influence in the whale cause than Ray Gilmore —be it radio and TV appearances, popular writing, or guiding whale-watching excursions every winter. His skill with the public, mixing entertainment with solid education, kept his tours in high demand. The evening before his death, Ray stopped by my office following his afternoon's tour. With his characteristic thoughtfulness, he was checking to see whether I received the bag of limes he had sent up from the boat earlier and to make sure that Sarah Feuerstein (departmental preparator) had picked up Ray's copy of Blake's *Birds of Mexico* for her trip south in a few days. I detained Ray to find out more about how his whale program actually ran.

In 1959 he had taken the first whale-watching boat out to view the migrating grays off the coast of California. This became an institution. "Ray, how many people do you come in contact with each whale-watching season?" I couldn't have asked him a better question.



Ray eating mamão *(papaya) at his yellow fever camp in Brazil (1937).*

He straightened himself up to his fullest height, throwing his head back in mock pride. "Well! We run about 30 trips out a season and there are 150 aboard each boat, so that makes over 4,000 people I talk to each winter. The Museum makes 40%, the boat landing 60%, so we bring into the museum quite a bit. And it's all volunteer. I've been doing it for 24 years. I used to take smaller groups all the way down to Scammons Lagoon and San Ignacio Lagoon, but we don't do that anymore." He must have been tired after guiding two boat tours that day, but the impish twinkle was there in every sentence.

"You certainly have contact with more people than any of the rest of us can ever hope for. Do you always find whales?"

"We have *always* found whales, sometimes six or seven or eight, sometimes only one or two, but we have never failed once, *not once*," he said with his characteristic energy and enthusiasm. "We've always come up with at least one for each tour, even when, like today, we've been running double tours. And," he confided with his typical risque humor, "the past few days a pair has been out there making whoopee! And the people just love it."

Perhaps the three words that best describe Ray are vigorous, energetic and thoughtful. He seemed never to forget other people's interests. Perhaps weeks or even months after some conversation, he would come up with a xeroxed clipping,

or some back issue of a magazine he found at a used book store, that dealt with the topic of conversation. If it were something from his own files, the article most probably bore his characteristic markings: bold underlining of important sentences and marginal comments on sloppy research or reasoning. Scarcely any subject in natural history or anthropology seemed to escape his scrutiny.

Ray's precise diction, careful modulation and inflection, and his dramatic sense of timing, combined with his enthusiasm and humor, made him not only an engaging storyteller, but also an excellent lecturer. At the end of his Fish and Wildlife Service career, he became associate professor of biology at California Western University (now United States International University). He held teaching posts also at Pomona College, the University of Oregon, and the University of Georgia. He made frequent radio and television appearances and for about a year was weatherman on Channel 10.

Ray maintained an active public education program to the end of his life. He died on the dock as he was about to lead a whale watching excursion off San Diego.

How can we summarize a career? Ray Gilmore collected vertebrate skins and skeletons in many western states and in South America. These are still being used by researchers. Fifty years ago, with E. Raymond Hall, he described five new mammal taxa, all of which workers in the field still recognize. He spent years in the tropics vigorously tracing the epidemiology of some of the most debilitating diseases. He avoided the trap that seems epidemic among modern biological students of knowing more and more about less and less. He published 65 popular and scientific papers, a slim bibliography by some standards, but he brought the excitement of discovery and the thrill of seeing natural things to thousands of people yearly. And he helped local scientists learn that they could transcend the narrow boundaries imposed by their various academic disciplines.

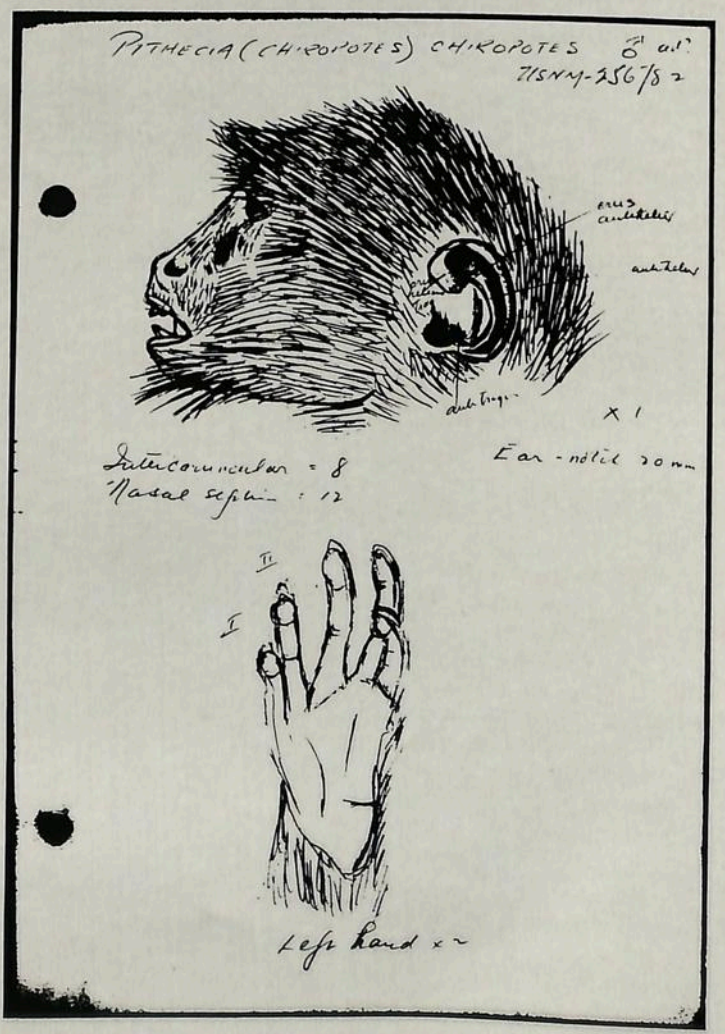
We were fortunate to have known and worked with Ray for this past quarter century. I especially like Ray's story about the First Lady. Not so much because it tells us about Eleanor Roosevelt, but because it tells us so much about Ray Gilmore.

We know we have rubbed shoulders with a great man.

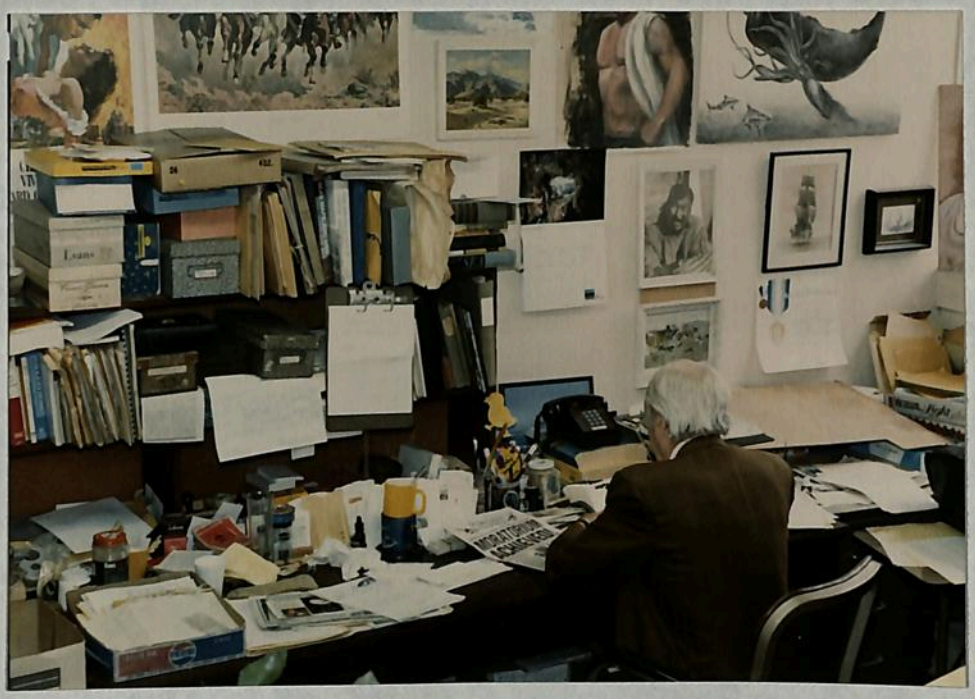
—Amadeo M. Rea

I want to thank Jack Reveal, who kindly supplied the *Gilmoreiana* he had collected during the past year (much of it tape recorded), and Mrs. Gilmore who made available for reproduction her husband's sketches and photo albums. And a special thanks must go to Ray himself, who lived such a vigorous and full life, and shared it so generously with all of us who knew him.

Ray's Brazilian work from 1935 to 1938 involved capturing reptiles, birds and mammals to test for antibodies of diseases communicable to humans. Here a co-worker feeds a coati, a peccari and a monkey (on shoulder) that Ray had captured.

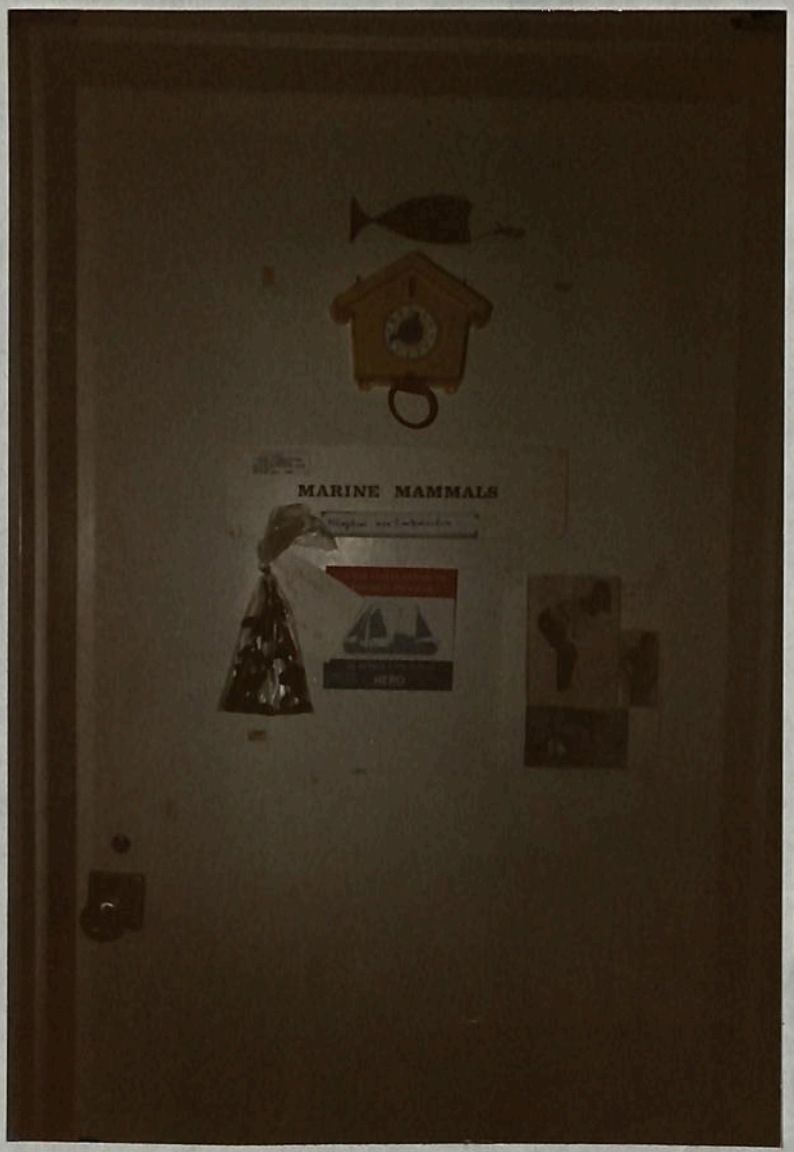


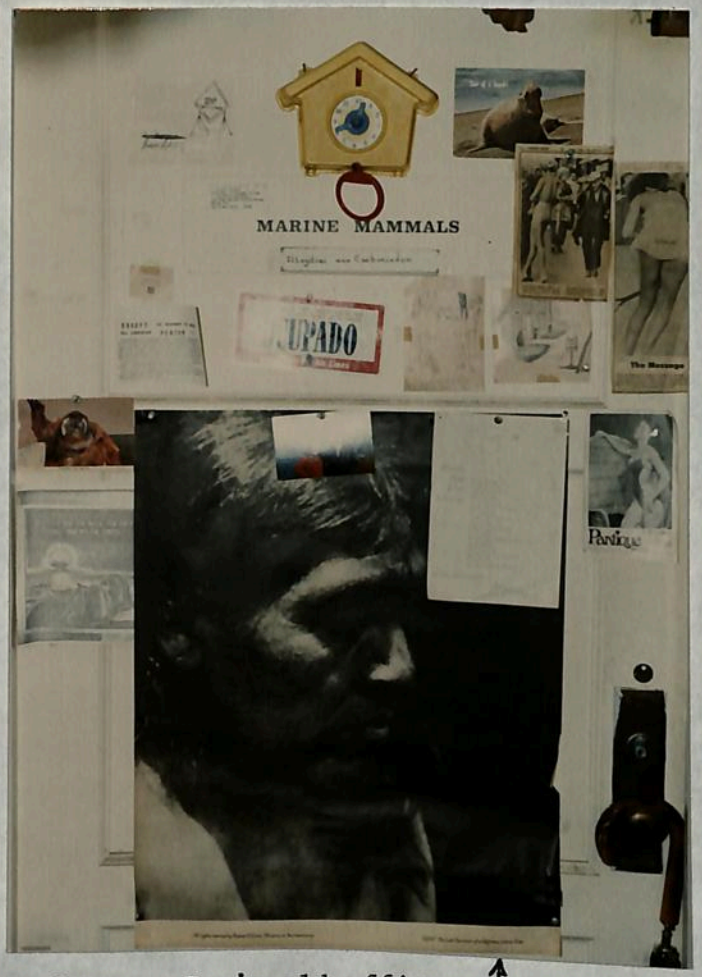
Ray Gilmore's field sketch of a saki (small primate) from the Amazon Basin.



Ray Gilmore in his office at the Natural History Museum - summer of 1982 before he was forced to move into a cubbyhole down the hall.

Photos - J Reveal.





Door to Ray's old office..
.. To his new office
Wall to left of desk - old office...

RAYMOND H. COTTER
5944 Folsom Drive
La Jolla, Calif.

Biography

BORN: 1 January 1907. Ithaca, New York.
D.O.D: 31 Dec. 1983. San Diego Ca
MARRIED: Elizabeth Molder Cotter, 19 October 1940
Locust Valley, New York.

CHILDREN: Jane Katherine, 29 March 1944. Anna, Ill.
Robert Cotter, 22 December 1945. New York City.
Thomas Hitchcock, 15 July 1950. Washington, D. C.

Education

GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOL. Berkeley, California 1913-24.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.
A. B. DEGREE. May 1930. ANTHROPOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.
Minors: Botany and vertebrate Paleontology.
M. A. DEGREE. May 1932. VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY
Minors: Anthropology and vertebrate paleontology.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Gibb Fellow in Biology. 1934-35.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK.
Ph. D. DEGREE. September 1942. ZOOLOGY.
Minors: Human anatomy and paleontology.

HONORS

GRADUATION, A. B. DEGREE. Cum laude.

PHI SIGMA. Honorary biology society. University of California, Berkeley, 1929.

PHI BETA KAPPA. Honorary scholastic society. 1930.

SIGMA XI. Honorary scientific society. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1942.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, DEPARTMENT OF MAMMALS. American Museum of Natural History, New York City. 1937-41.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, MARINE MAMMALS, Museum of Natural History, San Diego, California. 1950 to present. Nov

RAYMOND H. GILMORE
1944 Folson Drive
La Jolla, Calif.

HONORARY FOREIGN MEMBER. Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle, Caracas, Venezuela. 1945 to present.

FELLOW, SAN DIEGO SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. San Diego. 1953 to present. Vice-president 1965-66. President 1966-67

ACTIVE MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON POLAR RESEARCH, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Memberships

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS. 1926 to present.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES. 1963 to present.

Formerly

COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGICAL UNION
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCES.
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SYSTEMATIC ZOOLOGY.
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LIMNOLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY

Additional education.

Graduate School, U. S. Dept. Agric., Washington.

1946-47: Elementary Russian
Public Speaking
Feature Writing.

RAYMOND M. GILMORE

Resume of Employment

1921-1925: Summers and after graduation high school. Farm laborer - Davis, Calif., and El Centro, Calif. Cattle ranching - Chiricahua Mts., and Arizona (Dec. 1924-May, 1925)

(Entered University of California, Berkeley, August, 1925)

1926: Feb. to June: leave of absence from college; Asst. Field Vert. Zoologist; Mus. Verte. Zool., Univ. Calif., Berkeley; northern Baja, California.

Sept. to Nov. Same. Dept. Birds & Mammals, Calif. Acad. Sci., S.F., northern California.

(Re-entered Univ. Calif., Berkeley, Jan. 1927)

1927: Summer, May to Aug.; Asst. Field Vert. Zoologist, Dept. Birds & Mammals; Calif. Acad. Sci., S.F.; Santa Rita Mts., Arizona.

(Univ. Calif., Berkeley, Aug to May, 1927-28)

1928: Summer, May to Aug.: Asst. Field Archeologist; Univ. Calif. Dept. Anthro., Berkeley, Santa Barbara region and Santa Cruz Island.

(Univ. Calif., Berkeley, August to May, 1928-29)

1929: Summer: May to Aug.; Asst Field Vert. Zoologist; Ellis Mus., Berkeley, CA; Ruby Mts., Nevada.

(Univ. Calif., Berkeley; August to May, 1929-30)

1930-1931: May to May. Asst. Field Vert. Zoologist and Mus. Asst.; Ellis Mus., Berkeley, CA, and Seven Devil's Mts., Idaho.

1931: May to Nov. Field Vert. Zoologist; Mus. Vert. Zool., Univ. Calif., Berkeley; Alaska, Carnegie Instit. Expedition.

(Univ. Calif., Berk.; graduate work; Jan. 1932 to May 1932)

1932: Summer: May to Aug. Asst. Field Vert. Zool., Mus. Vert. Zool., Univ. Calif., Berkeley; northern California.

(Univ. Calif., Berk., CA; graduate work to master's degree; August 1932-May 1933)

1933: Summer: June-July. Asst. Field Paleontologist, U.S. Nat. Mus., Wash., D.C; Calvert Miocene formation, Maryland.

Sept. to Nov. Field Vert. Zoologist; Mus. Vert. Zool., Univ. Calif., Berkeley; Paiute Mts., Calif.

1933-34:Dec. to Sept. Mus. Asst. and Ranger Naturalist; Nat. Park Ser., Dept. Inter., Yosemite.

(Harvard Univ., Gibbs Fellow, graduate work toward Ph.D. degree; Sept. 1934-June 1935)

1935: Summer: June to Oct. Field Vert. Zoologist; Dept. Mammalogy, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N.Y.; northeastern* Idaho and adjacent Wyoming.

1935-41: Staff Zoologist; Internat. Health Div., (now Div. Med. & Pub. Health), Rockefeller Found., N.Y.; Brazil and Columbia, epidemiology of of jungle yellow fever (3 yrs); Montgomery, Ala., rabies; N.Y., influenza.

(Cornell Univ., candidate for Ph.D; Sept. 1941-Sept. 1942. Transfer, by Rock. Found., to Entebbe, Brit. East Africa, to be head of zoology and entomology work at the yellow fever laboratory, cancelled because of the war in North Africa).

1942-1944: Assoc. Entomologist; Inst. Inter-Amer. Affair, Wash., D.C.; Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil; malaria control in rubber areas, Bolivia, Brazil; typhus fever, Bolivia; bubonic plague, Peru; sylvatic plague, Bolivia.

1944-1946: Assoc. Curator Mammals, U.S. Nat. Mus., Wash., D.C.

* Some time on Harriman Ranch, Island Park, Fremont Co, Idaho

1946-1958: Research Biologist; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Ser., Dept. Interior; Wash., D.C.; principal investigator of whales and whaling; Calif., Maine, Brit. Col., Antarctica; stationed at Scripps Inst. Oceanography, 1952-58.

1958-1961: Self-employed. Lecturer, own bookings, and thru Edna Stewart, Celebrities, Hollywood.

Consultant in marine mammals; Human Factors Research, L.A., and Beaudette Found. Marine Biol., Santa Ynez, Calif.

Photographer; commercial, movies and stills.

Writer; popular science.

Publisher; own pamphlets, 1958-present.

T.V. and Radio; weather and science.

Channel 10, San Diego, and others, L.A.

Special lecturer; marine mammals; Summer Institutes in Marine Biol., N.S.F.

Univ. Oregon, Charleston, summers 1957, 1958.

Pomona and Assoc. Col., summers 1958, 1959.

Instructor: marine mammals; Univ. Calif. Ext., San Diego, 1959, 1960.

Lecturer and guide; whale excursion boats, Mission Bay Sportfishing; San Diego; 1958-present.

1961: Asst. Manager and Tech. Consult.; whaling station, Golden Gate Fish and Whale Co., Richmond, CA.

1962-1966: Asst. and Assoc. Prof. Biology, California Western University, San Diego, CA.

1967 (Jan-June). Prof. Zoology, Univ. Georgia, Athens, Ga. Emergency appointment.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

TO: Dr. George Longstreth
Kaiser Hospital
4647 Zion Avenue
San Diego, CA 92120

16 November 1979

Short Vita
Raymond M. Gilmore

Education: UC Berkeley, Harvard University, Cornell University. AB, MS, Ph.D.

Field Work: Vertebrate Zoology and Ecology. Western U.S. and Alaska, 1926-1931.

Staff Zoologist: International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, in Brazil, Columbia, New York, Montgomery (Alabama). Jungle yellow fever, influenza, rabies. 1935-1941.

Medical Entomologist: Office of International Affairs, Division of Health and Sanitation, Bolivia, Peru. Malaria, typhus, plague. 1942-1945.

Research Biologist: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Interior. Whales and whaling; census and studies of gray whale. 1946-1958.

University teaching: California Western University, University of Georgia. General biology, embryology, comparative anatomy, vertebrate zoology. 1961-1966.

Research on whales and other marine mammals: 1946 to present. California, Antarctica, British Columbia, Baja California, southern South America.

Present position: Research Associate, Marine Mammals; Director, Office of Marine Mammal Information. Museum of Natural History, San Diego, CA 92112

Retired: 1972.

Raymond M. Gilmore

APPENDIX IV

BIBLIOGRAPHY

RAYMOND M. GILMORE

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6. _____. 1935 a. Hibernation. Yosemite Nature Notes, Yosemite, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 13-17. Feb.

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In Remembrance

LIFE

Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear—
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not good night — but in some brighter clime
Bid me good morning.

Anna Laetitia Barbauld

IN LOVING MEMORY OF

RAYMOND MAURICE GILMORE

January 1, 1907 -
December 31, 1983

Native Of
New York

Memorial Services

Wednesday, January 4, 1984
11:30 a.m.

St. James By The Sea
Episcopal Church
La Jolla, California

Officiating
The Rev. Benjamin V. Lavey

Organist, Jared Jacobson

Cremation
Private Dissemination at Sea

Merkley-Mitchell Mortuary
Directors

Los Angeles Times

ROBERT LACHMAN / Los Angeles Times

Zoologist Raymond Gilmore, who taught thousands of San Diegans about whales, pictured on a 1978 whale-watching trip.

GILMORE: Whale Expert

Continued from Page 1

Natural History Museum in Washington. Then, from 1946 to 1958 he was a research biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service based at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. After retiring from the wildlife service, he continued to lecture widely and to write. In the late 1960s and early '70s, he received a National Science Foundation grant to study the migratory patterns of marine mammals and kept detailed notes on whale populations, their migratory patterns and their behavior.

In recent years, he has worked as a consultant on marine mammals for Sea World and led whale watching trips for San Diego's Natural History Museum.

"He was really a renaissance biologist," said his friend Charles A. McLaughlin, director of the museum.

"He was interested in whales, dolphins and porpoises and practically everything biological," McLaughlin said. "He kept the most meticulous notes of everything on whales of anyone I've been in contact with—measurements at whaling stations, tracings on fins, on flukes."

Although Gilmore had not taken museum trips to the lagoons for several years, he continued to lead day trips for the Natural History Museum to watch whales off Point Loma. "He had the greatest mind for accumulated facts and figures. He had a great sense of humor and he was a marvelous storyteller," McLaughlin said. "He could even really make a day in which you only saw one whale at a distance exciting."

Saturday Gilmore was about to take another of his whale watching tours to sea when he fell on the ramp to the boat. He never revived.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Cotter Gilmore, two sons and a daughter. A memorial service will be held Wednesday at 11:30 a.m. at St. James-by-the-Sea Episcopal Church in La Jolla. The family requests that any donations be sent to the San Diego Natural History Museum.

Los Angeles Times

Monday, January 2, 1984

R. M. Gilmore, Whale Watcher, Is Dead at 77

By LANIE JONES,
Times Staff Writer

Zoologist Raymond M. Gilmore, an internationally recognized authority on whales, died Saturday of a heart attack as he was preparing to lead another one of his exciting whale-watching trips off Point Loma.

Gilmore, who was 77, had spent much of his life studying and watching whales, beginning with a 1927 trip to Baja California in a Model T.

In the mid-1960s, he was the first to discover the breeding grounds of the southern right whale on the Atlantic coast of Argentina at Punto Valdez.

Working as a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the 1960s, he was the first researcher to perform detailed studies of the migratory patterns of the California gray whale, colleagues said, and he later took electrocardiographs of whales in Baja's Scammon's Lagoon, the first such research of its kind.

Sponsored First Trips

But, said his son, Robert Gilmore, "His main contribution to the people of Southern California was to educate them about whales. He was the one who conceived of the whale watching trips."

In the 1950s when such trips were unheard of, Gilmore took docents from the San Diego Natural History Museum and the Los Angeles County Museum of National History to Scammon's Lagoon, touring them around the gray whales' breeding ground in "swanky" sport fishing boats.

Raymond Maurice Gilmore was born in Ithaca, N.Y. in 1907. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from UC Berkeley in 1930 and received his doctorate in zoology from Cornell University in 1932.

While he is best known for his research on whales, he spent the first 20 years of his professional life studying diseases for the Rockefeller Foundation and for the federal government. He studied jungle diseases in South America, rabies in Montgomery, Ala., typhus fever and bubonic plague in Bolivia and Peru.

From 1944-46 he was associate curator of mammals for the U.S.

Please see GILMORE, Page 3